

Outstanding Stories in Baltimore During 1944

Afro-American placed against him, filed \$10,000 false arrest suit against his niece and accuser, Mrs. Carrie Nelson of 1213 W. Franklin Street.

JANUARY

Detective James H. Butler cited for commendable services to his department in 1943:

Three million dollars approved for the construction of a 650-unit permanent housing project at Cherry Hill.

Ollie Stewart, AFRO's first war correspondent, returned from England.

Cpl. Richard Branch of NYC and Ralph Mackey of Yatesville, N.C., sentenced to life imprisonment for the criminal assault on two white women in Elkton, Md. Branch later escaped.

A \$10,000 suit charging defamation of character filed by Josiah Henry, Jr., legal advisor of the Monumental Lodge of Elks, against, Exalted Ruler Charles R. Smith.

Some 200 cafeteria workers staged a second walkout at Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards.

Linwood Koger, attorney, appointed assistant city solicitor.

FEBRUARY

After charges were dismissed against her for impersonating an Army nurse, Mrs. Mary Smith of 1400 McCulloh Street attempted suicide.

Following complaints of unsanitary and dangerous structural deficiencies at the Dunbar High School, classes were placed on a staggered schedule to facilitate making of repairs.

MARCH

George W. S. McMechen, attorney, appointed to school board.

Judge Calvin Chesnut in Federal Court upheld the Pratt Library and city officials in barring colored applicants from the library's training class. The case was later appealed but no further action has been taken.

Max Johnson, AFRO's fourth war correspondent, left for overseas.

APRIL

The 10,000-ton Liberty Ship John Murphy, named in honor of the founder of the AFRO-AMERICAN and sponsored by his daughter, Miss Frances L. Murphy, launched at Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards.

Joseph Duggins and Dennis Mello, graduates of the NAACP Police School, begin in-service training as city policemen.

The Rev. Robert Swinton, 46, exonerated of theft charges

sions over enemy-held Europe. **OCTOBER**

JULY

White hoodlums stoned the residence of Mrs. Vernice C. West Henryton Tuberculosis Sanatorium after she moved into her home um about discriminatory hiring at 1819 Baker Street, an all-white policies, food and limited privi-neighborhood.

The temporary appointment of staff members threatened to develop into a strike.

Dr. Maceo Williams, director of the Druid Health Center, appointed to the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium Commission.

The Rev. C. C. Ferguson, pastor of Ebenezer AME Church for the past two years, resigned and was replaced by the Rev. W. F. Foster of Tampa, Fla.

The area project, sponsored by the Baltimore Youth Commission to help combat juvenile delinquency, opened at 620 N. Aisquith Street, with William S. Taylor as co-ordinator.

The family of Edward H. Gross moved into their newly purchased home in the 1600 block of W. North Avenue, an all-white section, over the protests of some 75 residents and home owners.

AUGUST

Fire damaged the 60-year-old in eighteen months, Lavern Sin-Hayes School No. 102, Jefferson-letary, 26, shipyard worker, of and Bond Streets, gutting the 1036 N. Eutaw Street, died in basement supply and storage Provisional Hospital of gunshot wounds inflicted by Officer John Uhler of Northwestern district.

"Dr." James W. W. Mayfield, alleged metaphysician and junior pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Church, placed under \$500 bail retary of the Baltimore Urban League, replacing J. Harvey Kerns, transferred to the league headquarters in NYC.

Lt. Hubron Blackwell, 2522 Mc-Culloh Street, awarded the Air Medal for activities with the 332nd Fighter Group under Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Over protests, James C. Fogle, war worker of 1235 W. Lexington Street, purchased a house at 825 W. Fayette Street, an all-white block.

SEPTEMBER

Montgomery Ward and Company, facing a personnel crisis, lowered its color barrier and requested qualified colored women for general office work and typing.

Kenneth Carter and William Hayes appointed to the city police force.

Joseph P. Healy, chairman; Albert Hutzler and Linwood Koger reappointed to Governor O'Connor's Commission on Problems Affecting the Colored Population.

Officials of Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard were ordered by WLB arbitrators to fire thirty-four white workers who resigned from a CIO union in March, protesting against fair treatment shown colored members.

A three-alarm fire caused by an exploding oil stove completely destroyed the two-story frame house of Forest Johnson on Lee Road near Furness Branch, rendering a family of nine motherless children homeless.

OCTOBER

In the largest wage adjustment case ever won at the Bethlehem Steel Company, seventy-five workers in the tin mills at Sparrows Point were awarded a WLB order calling for pay increases totaling more than \$30,000.

Capt. Melvin Jackson, with the 332nd Mustang Fighter Group in Italy, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Linwood Koger, protesting the "political" appointment of Josiah Henry as executive secretary of the governor's commission, resigned from the body.

NOVEMBER

Victim of the first police killing in eighteen months, Lavern Sin-Hayes School No. 102, Jefferson-letary, 26, shipyard worker, of and Bond Streets, gutting the 1036 N. Eutaw Street, died in basement supply and storage Provisional Hospital of gunshot wounds inflicted by Officer John Uhler of Northwestern district.

Alexander J. Allen promoted to executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, replacing J. Harvey Kerns, transferred to the league headquarters in NYC.

Calvin Watkins, found guilty of the hammer murder of a white insurance collector, died on the gallows.

Miss Wanda Douglass, 30-year-old telephone supervisor, committed suicide at her home, 714 Madison Avenue, by gas.

The DeLuxe Cab Company, headed by Carrol T. Webb, filed suit against the Public Service Commission questioning its authority to limit the number of licensed taxicabs in the city.

The Rev. V. C. Sherman, pastor of the Ebenezer Methodist Church, Hagerstown, former pastor of St. Matthew Church in Turners Station, was expelled from the Methodist Church on a morals charge.

The appointment of colored firemen was opposed by H. Webster Smith, president of the board of fire commissioners, on grounds that it would jeopardize the public safety.

21 Named On Race Relations Roll Of Honor

Negroes in Annual Citations

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago "Defender", influential Negro weekly, has named 21 American men and women, Negro and white, on its annual Race Relations Honor Roll for contributions to racial harmony and understanding.

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, editor in chief, in announcing this year's selections said:

"The triumph of goodwill and understanding among the great common people of this Nation belongs in good part to these valiant, sincere and honest Americans who have fought fearlessly and relentlessly to crack the barriers of racial prejudice and made this America truly democracy's land."

The "Defender" paid tribute to the following:

HARRY COHN, president of Columbia Pictures, for producing the motion picture "Sahara", "intelligent" in its approach to the Negro.

W. E. B. DuBOIS, research director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People, for his "ever vigilant concern for his own people."

ROSCOE DUNJEE, president of the National Negro Business League, for his campaign to "bring wisdom and maturity to the conduct of Negro business."

GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, Supreme Commander of Allied Armies on the Western Front, "for his fair-minded attitude toward Negro troops."

HOWARD FAST, author of "Freedom Road," for his book on the reconstruction showing that "Negroes and whites can and did live peacefully" together in the South.

MARSHALL FIELD, editor of the Chicago "Sun" and publisher of PM, for "his leadership in the struggle for full democracy for the American Negro."

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, professor of sociology at Howard University, for his leadership in placing the Negro's problem before the Nation.

WILLIAM HASTIE, lawyer, for his "presentation of the case of the disfranchised Negro voter before the Supreme Court in the

weight boxing champion, for creating Tuskegee Institute, for originating the Negro college fund drive. HILDA SIMMS, Broadway actress, for her dramatic work in "Anna Lucasta," and columnist and commentator, for the hit, "Negroes doing non-Negro plays." DREW PEARSON, Washington Post, for his "constant reminder to the Nation of the Negro problem." N. J. NOVICK, president of Electronic Corp. of America, for his employment policy in his New York plant where racial lines are nonexistent. F. D. PATTERSON, president of a mixed crew vessel with a mixed crew undersidential campaign.

New Times

The Worker N.Y.
by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

THE Amsterdam News, Republican Negro weekly of Harlem, trumpeted its estimate of the Negro's cause in 1944 with the headline: Negroes Lose Political Ground.

In view of the well-known record of the past year, this headline must have been read with a certain amount of mental shock by informed people. I, for one, venture to say that the year 1944, which brought victory over world fascism nearer, was perhaps the most fruitful for Negro rights in modern America, notwithstanding the fact that there is still hard fighting to smash Hitlerism abroad and to end Hitlerite practices at home.



- The outlawing of the white primary by the U.S. Supreme Court established a principle which has been sought ever since the Civil War.

- The nullification of the collusive agreements between certain southern railroad companies and railroad unions against Negro firemen strikes a blow against one of the pillars of the Jimcrow system down South. The next step is to end Jimcrow bans in these unions and to break the production bottleneck of job discrimination by the railroad companies.

- The order of the War Department abolishing segregation and discrimination on Army posts, the entry of Negro women into the WAVES, the commissioning of Negro officers in the Navy mark the first substantial crack in the wall of Jimcrow which, unfortunately, still handicaps our fighting men and women.

- President Roosevelt's use of the armed forces to put down a politically-inspired "strike" against the upgrading of Negroes in the Philadelphia transit system, is the first time since Lincoln that the armed forces have been used directly to uphold the citizenship rights of Negroes. The FEPC which was being defied, and which must now be made permanent, was thus saved in a narrow escape.

- The Negro people in a magnificent display of unity sent a second progressive Negro Representative to Washington. In New York state, the people whipped the reluctant Dewey machine into proposing an FEPC (which still has to be pressed for). In N. Y. City, we got an anti-discriminatory housing law which goes beyond public housing into semi-private housing, bringing closer to ending discrimination in private apartments and residences.

The fact that these progressive changes come about because of the war does not make them less substantial and permanent. It makes them more so. No progressive changes are so permanent as those economic and political ones brought on by a nation faced

1944—

A Fruitful Year

with the stern necessity of fighting for its life. Considerations of justice and morality alone are never so compelling as historic necessity.

The Negro's cause has now become a national issue and is being integrated with every other issue confronting the nation; conversely, all other issues are becoming the concern of Negro citizens. National responsibility for Negro rights—free and equal citizenship for all Americans. Our country is now entering the stage of solution of this issue, although the solution will not come evenly or easily, since it must come through skillful and united struggle against a tenacious minority entrenched in positions of power.

WHAT the Amsterdam News sees as the biggest loss to Negroes—namely, their close alliance with labor, particularly the CIO—is in truth the Negro's greatest asset. That alliance is the key to the gains of '44, and in proportion that the alliance grows stronger and wider, embracing democratic forces of all parties and classes the surer and speedier will racial discrimination be outlawed, and a free new world for all established.

I am afraid the Amsterdam News is carrying over its blind partisanship into the post-election period. The outlook for the Negro and the country is brighter, not darker, because its candidate Dewey was defeated!

DES MOINES, IOWA
REGISTER

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MAY 20 1945

Negroes Have Made Real Progress.

In some pretty spectacular ways, race relations are worse now in the United States than before the war—but in some very important unspectacular ways progress has been made, also. The progress and the friction go together, usually.

The most basic of the many disabilities enforced against Negroes by harsh custom has now been severely dented—the wartime manpower shortage and the efforts of the President's Fair Employment Practices committee and the War Manpower commission have opened up many new lines of work to Negroes, and at better pay.

This year, as a year ago, the National Urban League sent questionnaires to plants all over the country on their experiences with the new Negro workers, and got 300 replies. Accustomed to poverty and denied responsibilities, some Negroes didn't rise to their opportunities at first. Last year, 68 of the plants reported Negro absenteeism was worse than white. This year, only 18 repeated this complaint. Most employers were pleased with the way Negro employees finally had taken hold when given a chance.

Strikes by white employees in protest against hiring of Negroes were a problem at first, but generally only where there were additional complications—such as that the management didn't really want to hire Negroes at all, and was doing it under protest in the hope it wouldn't work out.

Most of the evils predicted by prophets of doom fail to materialize, if a little common sense is used. In Philadelphia and Los Angeles, some union officials and some managements insisted that the public "would not stand for" Negro operators in the public transit system, and Philadelphia had a strike over it. But the plan went through anyhow, and the public took it without protests. Chicago did it even more smoothly.

Both Army and Navy started the war with rigid caste rules on treatment and segregation of Negroes, which they stoutly defended against all criticism. Both, however, have gradually yielded a point here and a point there, and were glad of it afterwards. Treatment is still far short of complete equality and integration, but it is much better.

The quiet, legal pressure on the side of racial justice has been more effective right along than the reckless violence of the keep-the-Negroes-in-their-place boys, though the violence is still a serious problem.

The Republican party and half the Democratic party cannot let the Fair Employment Practices committee die without wailing on their pledged word. Meantime both New York state and New Jersey have set up FEPC's of their own, the New York one having considerably more power than the federal one ever had. Several other state legislatures gave serious consideration to similar bills.

With the money, the experience, and the education Negroes have acquired during the war period, they are in a better position to ride out the expected demobilization-time setbacks, and meanwhile they have won a host of allies and friends.

Encouraging Milestones 11-18-45

Three events of national significance have taken place Booker T. Washington, eminent educator and pioneer in and lend encouragement to Negroes in their struggle for the Hall of Fame. And while we would not for a moment full participation in American democracy. The first is that a Negro, Washington, has been named to the House of Representatives in marking January fifteenth. For in plain truth, there are a number of Negroes as the day on which it will pay special tribute to the man whom we could name without hesitancy who should have ory and works of the late Dr. George Washington Carver and still ought to be nominated for these honors. It ver, internationally acclaimed scientist. While the last is will probably be years before another Negro is so honored. that of the state of Maryland in naming a Negro, Elmer But this need not be so. For if achievement and worth are Henderson, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Education. Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

The Year 1945 In Review:

Home Front: The Voice Of Protest Rang Loud

The Journal & Guide
By L. A. WILSON

Nineteen hundred forty-five has taken its place on record as the most event-packed year in the annals of history. The bloody tragedy of war highlighted domestic and international affairs. It served as a powerful catalyst in a tempest, motivating and unifying all freedom-loving peoples to strive for a single end—PEACE.

From more than five years of blazing warfare to crush the Nazi menace and the "yellow scourge" there emerges one compelling fact: the Negro fought not one war, but two. On the battle front he made the supreme sacrifice, while yet he sought an equitable share in a just democracy. On the home front he loyally gave his skill and energy while he struggled to lift himself by his own bootstraps to full democratic recognition. Victory was won in Europe and the Pacific. And heartening progress marks the fight for full-fledged citizenship. There follows a chronology of events, of the Atomic Year 1945.

January 1-19-45

JANUARY 6—Congress reconvenes, and Sam Rayburn in the saddle again as speaker of the House, William L. Dawson, from the First District in Chicago, and Adam Clayton Powell Jr., from the 21st District, New York—both Democrats—to be seated. Voluntary move planned by Virginia's Governor Darden to test his state's poll tax act.

JANUARY 13—Pro-race legislation was introduced in Congress, including six FEPC bills, during the first two days in session. President Roosevelt delivered the 13th annual message to Congress but made no direct reference to FEPC in report. Five million men made subject to immediate military service through a recent National Selective Service order. Miss Alma M. Jackson, of Richmond, Virginia, commissioned assistant sanitarian and named to a five-year health and sanitation program in the Republic of Liberia. California Supreme Court ruled that a "union may not maintain both a closed shop and an arbitrarily closed or partially closed union."

JANUARY 20—President Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated for fourth term. "Prejudice doesn't pay," declared Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and FEPC supporter,

while speaking on a panel, "The Myth That Threatens America," at the Writers' War Board, in New York. Council of Churches launched in Virginia with 12 denominations, representing 500,000 members.

JANUARY 27—John H. Louden, Boston, assistant corporation counsel, received appointment as secretary to Massachusetts Governor's Council. Virginia poll tax opponents upset when the State Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the right of the General Assembly to provide for a vote on a constitutional convention limited to specific amendments.

February

FEBRUARY 3—FEPC legislation expected to take precedence as the House Labor Committee went into a huddle for the first time during the new session. Work or fight bill shorn of anti-race bias clause. NNPA Commission's tour of West Africa ends in Leopoldville, a French Colony.

FEBRUARY 10—Senator Robert A. Taft (Ohio) Republican leader in the Senate, reversed his pre-election attitude and apparent commitments by refusing to support FEPC legislation with teeth in it. Georgia's poll tax repeal spurred national supporters in their efforts to wipe out the tax by federal legislation in the remaining seven

Progress

states. Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administration head, refused to appoint a Negro assistant.

FEBRUARY 17—Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, editor-in-chief of the FLAT HAT, student publication at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., was dismissed as editor for writing a pro-Negro editorial. Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal to confer with Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, on the proposed new policy to lift the status of the Negro in the Navy. Florida circuit court in Escambia county ordered the registration of two Negroes, R. A. Cromwell and Esau Chavis, as members of the Democratic party, banning the "white primaries."

FEBRUARY 24—Labor leaders at the World Trade Union Conference in London support workers' equality proposal, and agree upon complete allied victory. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, said in denying racial bias in the Army Nurse Corps: "I know there has not been any discrimination because of race..." Aboard a U. S. warship near Cairo, President Roosevelt conferred with Emperor Haile Selassie and Arab leaders. The 118th anniversary of the Negro Press was observed under the auspices of the National Negro Publishers Association. The nation-wide broadcasts featured the observance.

March 1-19-45

MARCH 3—Henry A. Wallace confirmed as Secretary of Commerce by Senate, vote 56 to 32. National Labor Relations Board outlawed segregated Richmond, Va., Local No. 219, Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL, and recommended cancellation of the local charter. The Georgia Supreme Court criticized "third degree" methods employed in inflicting "mental torture" on Nannie Coker, county farm hand, condemned to death for murder, and granted a new trial. Forty-nine Alabama officials were indicted on election frauds by a county grand jury.

MARCH 10—New York Assembly passes the Ives-Quinn bill, establishing a state FEPC. NAACP files suit for an injunction to prevent the National Housing Agency from barring Negroes from NHA project in the Texarkana, Texas area.

Newspaper Week ushered in Open House at the Journal & Guide, with 3,000 in attendance.

MARCH 17—Gasoline rationing made more rigid by OPA, affecting "C" card holders in particular. Radio actor and stage director Gordon Heath became first colored staff announcer for WMCA, radio station in New York. Three Negro Waves, Hospital Apprentices Ruth C. Isaacs, Katherine Horton, and Inez Patterson, were the first to enter the Hospital Corps School at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

MARCH 24—At a meeting of the National Urban League in New York, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administration head, pledged to observe the four freedom-rights of Negro veterans. The complete problem of race relations in the South was examined by leading Negro and liberal white leaders during a four-day Clinic on Human Relations in Richmond, Va.

MARCH 31—Liberal Aubrey Williams, former head of the defunct NYA, rejected by the Senate to be Rural Electrification administrator. President Roosevelt asked Congress for appropriations to keep nineteen civilian war agencies including the FEPC operating through the fiscal year. Eleven candidates were nominated for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., by Congressman Adam C. Powell, Jr.

April

APRIL 7—Dr. O'Hara Lanier, dean of Hampton Institute, left to accept the post of assistant administrator, UNRRA, Washington, D. C. Dr. Harry T. Penn, widely known Roanoke, Va., dentist and civic leader, together with an unnamed minister, received threatening letter from KKK warning against further efforts to obtain civic improvements for Negro citizens. In Chicago, Mrs. Marva Louis divorced world heavyweight champion, Joe Louis.

APRIL 14—President Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga., of cerebral hemorrhage. Vice President Harry S. Truman took oath as President, requesting cabinet members to continue to serve. The National Negro Congress sounded a warning that enemies of fair employment practice are uniting in fight to defeat a permanent FEPC.

APRIL 21—In an address to a joint session of Congress, President Truman said that "we must carry on as Roosevelt would want

us to do." In Norfolk, Va., the first American Negro, Bishop Bravid W. Harris, was consecrated eighth Episcopal bishop of Liberia.

APRIL 28—The United Nations Conference opened at San Francisco with 46 nations represented. Three representatives from the NAACP, and three from the Federal council of colored churches certified by the State Department, as consultants to the American delegation. San Francisco world security conference. Racial equality clause, bill of rights for all peoples, and end of colonial system, requested in United Nations Charter by Negro consultants to U. S. delegation. Leading developer of blood plasma, Dr. Charles R. Drew, blasted the segregated Red Cross policy at a rally in Philadelphia, Pa. The War Production Board rescinded forty controls over industry, affecting a wide variety of sorely needed consumer goods.

APRIL 28—Rep. Vito Marcantonio, of New York criticizes major leagues' ban on Negroes in organized baseball. Memphis censors bar film, "Brewster's Millions," because of Rochester's part purportedly encouraging "social equality."

May 1-19-45

MAY 5—Liberian government demanded that Carl P. Hanson, white economist and chairman of the foreign economic administration commission, sent to the Republic, be recalled. In Jacksonville, Fla., Judge DeWitt T. Gray, of the Circuit Court, ordered Fleming Bowden, Democratic registration supervisor, to register Dallas J. Graham, Jacksonville undertaker.

MAY 12—"Unconditional surrender" terms offered by Great Britain and the United States, May 6, at Rheims, France, terminating five years, eight months and six days of combat in Europe, were accepted by Germany. President Truman officially announced the surrender May 8, and the nation celebrated quietly.

MAY 19—China and Russia line up against Britain and France in stand for colonial self-rule at the San Francisco United Nations Conference. Johnson C. Smith University scientists developed pulp-paper process for the manufacture of corrugated shipping containers. The United States Supreme Court ordered new trials for three Georgia officers convicted by federal law of beating Robert Hall, handcuffed Negro prisoner, to death. High court ruled that the officers were not properly convicted.

MAY 26—So-called liberal southern Senator, Claude Pepper (Dem.) of Florida, revealed as foe to permanent FEPC legislation. Approving bill to establish permanent FEPC were the U. S. Senate Education and Labor Committees. House appropriation committee failed to recommend funds for continuance of FEPC. The 30th Spingarn medal was awarded to Paul Robeson. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., U. S. Secretary of State, called for a world bill of rights at San Francisco Conference.

June 1-19-45

The key (Ga.) College, was elected in president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

JUNE 30—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, appointed Elmer A. Carter, Negro, to the state's five-man FEPC board. James F. Byrnes appointed Secretary of State by President Truman. House Committee requested \$125,000 for the liquidation of FEPC.

June

JUNE 2—NNPA conferred with General Omar Bradley, returned to the States on June 19, in proper president of the North Carolina Negroes' fight when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to rule on legality of restrictive covenants upon an appeal from a ruling of the U. S. District Court in Atlanta. A stubborn minority court in a fight to smash the "white primary," Dr. Horace Mann, Lt. Gen. James Doolittle welcomed measures, including FEPC, sub-Bond, president of the Fort Val.

JUL
Tues.

JULY 14—Penicillin, it was announced, to be made available to public beginning August 1. Walter White, secretary of NAACP, speaking over CBS in a War Department approved broadcast, denounced U. S. Jim Crow, and revealed the despair and disillusionment of Negro Yanks in the Pacific. A compromise was sought by the southern block opposing FEPC to break a deadlock on the measure.

JULY 28—The nation's railroads, in spite of a shortage in manpower, steadfastly refused to utilize **Negro workers fully.** Governor R. Gregg Cherry, speaking at a Race Relations conference in Durham, N. C. declared that any citizen in Carolina denied job opportunities on account of color bias has a just complaint against society and must be accorded a hearing. Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, redonned his mantle of progressive-liberalism and accepted the leadership of the coalition to fight for the abolition of the poll tax.

AUG

AUGUST 11—President Harry S. Truman affixed his signature to a document abolishing racial discrimination in Germany. Negro scientists assisted in the development of the atomic bomb, while 179,000 colored workers were employed on other phases of the project, at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Among the five Negro scientists assisting with the bomb at the University of Chicago was J. Ernest Wilkins, mathematics genius, who received his Ph. D. at the age of 19.

October

caused property damages amounting to four million dollars. Eleven persons died from drinking poisoned alcohol in High Point, N. C. that overflowed Cape Fear River and inundated Fayetteville, N. C.
DECEMBER 8 — Thirty-three were left dead in northeastern states as result of a snowstorm accompanied by violent wind.
SEPTEMBER 1—Three-day hurricane on the coast of Texas caused floods and wind damage to many cities of the coastal region.
SEPTEMBER 22 — Hurricane struck Miami, injured 50 and caused property damage amounting to four million dollars.
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Tragedies, Moral Cowardice Marked War, Peace, in 1945

Gains, Losses During Past 12 Months
Listed; Atomic Bomb Marks New Era

By S. A. HAYNES

(Full Summary on Page 9)

The atomic bomb; the death of President Roosevelt; inauguration of President Truman; creation of the United Nations Organization; "unconditional surrender" of the Axis nations; strikes, and mass lay-offs of war workers; highlighted the cavalcade of 1945 news events.

Major gains of colored Americans in all fields of national life in 1945 included:

The Racial Struggle

The appointment of Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago to the U.S. Customs Court at New York; passage of the New York State FEPC bill; certification of six colored consultants to the American delegation at the San Francisco world security conference;

Passage of other FEPC bills by New Jersey and the city of Chicago; Judge T. Hoyt Davis's ruling in the Middle Georgia U.S. District Court upholding the right of colored Georgians to vote in primaries;

Introduction of 15 anti-bias bills in the 79th Congress; winning of the Baltimore library case in the U.S. Court of Appeals; outlawing of white primaries in Florida; and of restrictive covenants in California.

Gains and Losses

We lost out temporarily in the fight for a permanent Federal FEPC bill, anti-poll tax legislation, and abolition of segregation in the armed forces and veterans' hospitals.

Notable inter-racial gains were made in Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, but Dixie practices made headway in New England, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio in the struggle for jobs, education and social justice.

Jackie Robinson was signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers, making baseball history, but the DAR barred Hazel Scott, concert pianist, from Constitution Hall.

The Atomic Bomb

Over 7,000 colored workers and five colored scientists helped to make the atomic bomb, but American Fascists in Congress tied up all major legislation favorable to colored Americans.

It was a good year for us in the field of religion, with Protes-

tants and Catholics enlarging their vision and broadening colored leadership for executive and administrative expansion.

Truman Warned

Bishop Bravid W. Harris was made Bishop of Liberia by the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. John T. Colbert was appointed Presbyterian moderator for the State of Maryland.

Returning colored war veterans and discrimination everywhere in the search for jobs and homes; and, as the year closed, President Truman was warned to break with Southern reactionaries and fulfill his inaugural pledge to "carry on" the ideals of the late President Roosevelt.

**Negro stars
in on A.P.'s
'45 surprises**

Two Negro football stars figured conspicuously in the first and second-ranking surprises of the 1945 sports parade. George Taliaferro, spearhead of Indiana's Big Ten championship eleven, and Marion Motley, first-string fullback who starred for that part of the season when he wasn't a casualty and who romped 55 yards for a touchdown in Great Lakes' 39-7 upset win over the but once defeated (and by the Army. Who else?) Notre Dame that was polled as the number one 1945 sports surprise by 76 sportswriters in the annual Associated Press consensus last Tuesday.

Second surprise of the year, according to the poll, was Indiana's winning of the Big Ten football title, something it had failed to do before in 50 years of trying.

The first choice as a surprise was in itself a multiple of surprises, a breakdown of the polling showed. In the first place, Notre Dame, conspicuously weak at the start of the season surprised dopesters by weathering the season (up until the Dec. 1 game with Great Lakes) with tough competition all along the way, and still losing only to the Army. Then before the Blue-jackets went on the field Dec. 1, it was reported that for all practical purposes the whole team was sick in bed with one pulmonary disorder or another, and yet the first string showed up to a man and to the untrained eye (and Notre Dame) it played like it was in the pink. Lastly, this is the second time in three years the two teams have lead in this poll: in 1943, Steve Lach, of Great Lakes, tossed a 46-yd. pass to Paul Anderson for a TD and a 19-14 win over Notre Dame, just 28 seconds before the gun ended the game. And that was the Irish's only defeat of the season.

**With A GRAIN
Journal and Guide
of SALT**

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

What Gains Did We Make In The War

IT IS a general belief among Negroes that our group makes its greatest gains in the fight for equality during the periods of crisis. Although we tend to fall back immediately after the crisis has passed, we never fall all the way back; we retain usually some part of our advance.

At this, the end of 1945, the Negro may well ask how much he has gained from the recent world crisis. During the earlier days of the war, he had great hopes. He felt that the world revolution which was in process would have far-reaching influence upon his status here in America. Has it? Has he been touched? Has he made any significant advance? Has the war pushed him farther along the road towards acceptance



MR. DAVIS

and equality:

I believe the answer is frankly no. Let us take first the armed services, for example. During the past war, we made some notable progress in the matter of obtaining high ranking officers, of crashing long-standing Navy and Marine Corps closed-door policy, and of creating a wedge in the Air Corps. But these gains, as significant as they are, have been offset by the over-all treatment of Negro service men at home and abroad.

From the last war, Negro soldiers came home damning the YMCA and a few "southern exposures" they had had, but by and large they were not "hurt" too deeply. Many of them had been allowed to fight; they all felt that things would be a little better; most of them finally turned into flag-raising citizens of the American Legion type.

It will not be the same with these boys now returning.

In the field of industry we have again made a few outstanding gains, but the industrial South — neither labor nor capital — has really changed in any essential way its pre-war policy. The FEPC which we hoped would be a David to destroy the Goliath of industrial discrimination has turned out to be a little boy shooting sparrows.

In fact the FEPC unintentionally has probably done harm, because it has showed us clearly and definitely that the government has no intention of going contrary to the wishes of the Southern Bloc.

In the over-all field of leadership, we find ourselves peculiarly weak. The one-outstanding-leader idea, I know is outmoded, but right now we do not seem to have even a unifying symbol for any one class, to say nothing of a symbol of racial solidarity.

The most discouraging note of all is that the South simply doesn't change, and we have almost come to the point of not expecting it to change. Liberals here and there below the Mason and Dixon will make small concessions, but nobody ever touches the fundamental issue of equality. Most Negroes still live in the South and until that region reforms, we can't advance very far in any essential way. Better schools, better sanitation, and things of that sort are important, but they can't take the place of freedom.

Perhaps we should look on the lighter side. At least the riots which were predicted have not yet materialized. But I wonder if that is a good sign. It may mean that we have been so thoroughly whipped into line, there is no further need for violence.

All in all, I believe that most of us

feel that Negroes didn't progress much during this war. The concessions made us were trivial and isolated, dictated by no general attempt at a liberal policy on the part of the nation or government.

Maybe I am all wrong about these things; maybe I am just an old grouchy alarmist; nevertheless, I feel very keenly that the Negro "spiritually" is about as bad off as he has ever been.

Here Are Noteworthy Achievements Of 1945

The Journal and Guide
Honolulu, T.H.
WAR

Mixed American combat Army units saw action in the European Theatre of Operations.

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., first Negro officer to command an American Army post, succeeded Col. Selway as CO of the 477th Composite Group (Air Corps), Godman Field.

Ensign Samuel L. Gravely Jr., Richmond, Va., first Negro Navy officer assigned duty aboard a combat ship.

Frederick C. Branch, Charlotte, N. C., first Negro commissioned in the Marine Corps.

Navy adopted non-segregated indoctrination program for trainees.

Phyllis Mae Daley, New York, first colored woman commissioned a Navy nurse.

Joseph B. Banks, Hampton Institute graduate, first Negro commissioned Seabee officer.

EDUCATION

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley (Ga.), became first Negro President of Lincoln University, Pa.

Dr. Edward T. Holloway, appointed instructor, Department of Medicine, Women's College Medical College, Pa.

Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, assigned to New York University faculty.

Dr. David Jones, Bennett College president, elected to Association of American Colleges' executive board.

Appointed instructors at other prominent white colleges—Mrs. Adelaide C. Hall, sociology, Smith College; Sterling Brown—Vassar College.

POLITICS

William J. Anderson, became the first Negro to serve in the Vermont legislature.

Madame Felix Eboue, of French West Africa, was elected to the Constituent Assembly in Paris.

LAW

New York State prepared to fight Jim Crow by passing first FEPC law.

Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago, appointed by President Truman, and confirmed by the Senate to judgeship in U. S. Customs Court, New York.

COLOR BAR

Three colored physicians of New York admitted to the American College of Surgeons.

Federal Bar Association's lily-white policy broken when three Negroes were admitted.

SPORTS

For the first time colored gridmen played on the University of Pittsburgh football team.

Jackie Robinson, versatile UCLA athlete, and former Army officer, signed by Branch Rickey, to play with the Montreal Royal baseball club.

MUSIC

Rudolph Dunbar, famous American conductor, directed the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin before 3,500 Germans.